# HIERARCHY IS ARRAIGNED BY BURRO

#### WITH WHITE FACE **SMOOT HEARS DOOM**

**Ecclesiast Listens to Michigan** Senator Excoriate Him in Senate.

BURROWS PRACTICALLY FLAYS APOSTLE ALIVE

Jack-Mormon Colleague of the Church Political Boss of Utah Learns Something.

Special to The Tribune 

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 11.—The most terrific arraignment ever heard in the United States Senate was the masterful speech this afternoon of Senator J. C. Burrows of Michigan, chairman of the Committee of Privileges and Elections. tee of Privileges and Elections, demanding that Reed Smoot be excluded from the Senate. Mr. Burrows began speaking at 11 o clock, and did not conclude until 3:45 p. m. We was not interrupted until he had con-

cluded. When he began there were 36 Republican and 22 Democratic Senators listening intently to his speech. Mr. Burrows spoke his speech. Mr. Burrows spoke deliberately and with fine rhetorical effect. A perfect orator, he was at his very best today in the opinion of his colleagues. The galleries were well filled. In the Senators' gallery were Mrs. H. K. Schoff of Philadelphia, representing the National Council of Women, and Mrs. Margaret Dyer Ellis, legislative representative of the W. C. T. U. In addition to the Senators on the floor were many Represent the floor were many Representatives, who followed Mr. Bur

rows intently Representative Howell Representative Howell sat through the entire speech, the effect of which was not lost on him from the expression he were Smoot was white and ner-vons, and his colleague, Mr. Sutherland, sat near Mr. Bur-rows, making copious notes. The most interested Senators ap-peared to be Henburn, Alge-

most interested Senators appeared to be Hepburn, Alger, Dolliver, Hopkins, Foraker, and Lodge, who followed Mr. Burrows closely. But the interest was intense throughout.

At the conclusion, Senator Foraker inquired what agreement had been reached concerning the further debate. Mr. Burrows called attention to the notice given by Senator Dubois this morning that he would address the Senate on Thursday.

dress the Senate on Thursday.

Mr. Foraker intimated that he would reply to Mr. Burrows.

Other speeches will be made by Senators Sutherland. Smoot, Berry of Arkansas, Hopkins of Illinois.

Dillingham. Bailey. Illinois, Dillingham, Bailey, Overman, and probably Bever-idge. The debate will not be idee concluded until after the holi-days. 

HISTORY IS REVIEWED.

Facts in Connection With Establishment of Polygamy by Mormons. WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 .- Senator J

C. Burrows, chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, this morning called up the Smoot case in the Senate and spoke at length in favor of the committee report, which favors the exclusion of Senator Smoot, under the protest filed against the Scuator from Utah when he took his seat. Senator Burrows first reviewed his

torical facts in connection with the establishment of polygamy by the Mor-mon church. He said there had been no proof submitted to sustain the allegation that Mr. Smoot is a polygamist, adding that the recommendation of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in favor of declaring vacant the seat of the Utah Senator is not based on such charge.

Mr. Burrows' impeachment was

Mr. Burrows' impeachment was based entirely upon the connection of Mr. Smoot with the governing body of the church, consisting of the presidency and the twelve apostles. He referred to this body as a "hierarchy," and said:

Impeachment of Hierarchy.

"The power exercised by this body is far-reaching and commanding, holding in its grasp practically the entire membership of the organization, and through it the domination of the State by arrogating to itself and inculcating the belief in its followers that they are endowed with supernatural powers as prophets, seers and revelators, and specially commissioned by the Almighty to dominate the inhabitants of this world, and that resistance to the will of this theocracy is rebellion against God. against God.

"The testimony fully sustains the allegation that the Mormon priesthood is vested with supreme authority in all things, temporal and spiritual, and that the first presidency and the twelve apostles are supreme in the expected and standard and the supremental and the ercise and transmission of this author

He said that "since the admission of Utah into the Union the people of the State have been, if possible, more completely under the domination of the Mormon hierarchy than during the long years of their Territorial existence," and in support of this statement added:

tenacity. The only office held by a non-Mormon under a State government dur-ing the ten years of its existence, as an elective officer, has been the Attorney-General."

General."

He cited many instances of political interference not only in Utah, but adjoining States, and quoted at length the church manifeste of 1896 requiring members to obtain the consent of the hierarchy before becoming candidates for office. Smoot had been compelled to obtain this permission. Smoot Nominated by Hierarchy.

"He was nominated by the hie-rarchy," said Mr. Burrows, "and the selection ratified by the Legislature,'

selection ratified by the Legislature," He went on:
"No more cunningly devised scheme could possibly be concacted to put the church in politics and make it potential therein than this. For, the moment it is known that a candidate has the indersement of the church and permission of the hierarchy to be a candidate, that moment he has back of him the whole power of the Mormon church and his election is assured. There has been no case in which a candidate for a high office in Utah has gained the consent of the church to run and has

been no case in which a candidate for a high office in Utah has gained the consent of the church to run and has been defeated."

He said that Mr. Smoot's membership in the church governing body, which inculcates a belief in polygamy, is conceded. Concluding that the members of the hierarchy teach polgamy as a principle of human conduct, he took up the question as to whether they practice it. On that point he said:

"The evidence upon this point is so complete and overwhelming as to leave no doubt as to the truth of the allegation. The proof is indubitable that in spite of the manifesto of 1890 issued by the head of the church, counseling the suspension of polgamy; in spite of expressed inhibition of the Constitution of the State and of the statutory prohibition of the commonwealth, it appears that a majority of the members of this hierarchy have continually and persistently lived in polygamy, and are today openly and confessedly defying the laws of the land prohibiting such crimes. The record is so shocking as to challenge credulity."

He spoke in this connection of the astonishment of the committee at the confessions of President Smith and of the revelations of the fact that eight of the twelve apostles have plural wives. Referring to Smith's confession of five wives and forty-two children, Mr. Burrows added:

Apostles Live in Polygamy.

Apostles Live in Polygamy. Apostles Live in Polygamy.

"If the public press is to be credited, this number has been augmented during the last year to forty-three, and while we are discussing the right of the representative of the hierarchy to a seat in this body, we can imagine its saintly head sitting in the home of his fifth plural wife, rocking the cradle of the latest illegitimate offspring of his debauchery and crime, and with sanctimenious air, singing the familiar hymn of his church:

Now the Gentile reign is o'er, Darkness covers earth no more, Gentile tyrants sink to hell, Now's the day of Israei He then declared "that it is shown

by the testimony that the majority of the apostles are living in polygamy, in-cluding the president of the twelve. "Plural marriages are performed in secret in darkened rooms on the high-ways remote from habitation."

Coming to the connection of Senator Smoot with the hierarchy, Mr. Burrows said that practically all of its members

were polygamists when he became a member.

"The vital question, therefore, is," he said, "can one become a member of and identify himself with a band of lawbreakers, knowing them to be such, participate in their counsels and susparticipate in their counsels and sus-tain them in their conferences, and yet escape all responsibility for their un-lawful acts? Such a contention will not stand the test of either law or reason

"The Senator's complicity in encouraging polygamy and polygamous cohab aging polygamy and polygamous constitution does not consist wholly in the fact that he is one of the governing body of that church. By repeated acts he has, as a member of the quorum of the twelve apostles, given active aid and support to the hierarchy in its defiance of the statutes of this State, and the laws of common decency and his en-couragement of the polygamous prac-tices by both precept and example."

Senator Burrows's address in full fol-

Mr. President—No duty devolving upon the Senate can be more important than that imposed by the fifth section to the first article of the Constitution of the United States, wherein it is provided (touching the Congress) that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members."

The proper exercise of this power,

tions of its own members."

The proper exercise of this power, coupled with that other provision of the Constitution which declares that "Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member," is the only method by which the legitimacy and integrity of with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member," is the only method by which the legitimacy and integrity of this body can be secured and maintained. Whenever, therefore, the right of a Senator to a seat in this chamber is challenged for any cause, it is incumbent upon the Senate to make investigation and pass judgment upon the issue so raised. No other tribunal is clothed with jurisdiction to try and determine such a controversy.

When the credentials of the Hon. Reed Smoot were laid before the Senate, certifying to his election as a Senator from the State of Utah for the term of six years from the 4th of March, 1903, there was at the same time presented to the Senate a protest against his being, in the language of

against his being in the language of the remonstrance, "Permitted to qualify by taking the oath of office, or

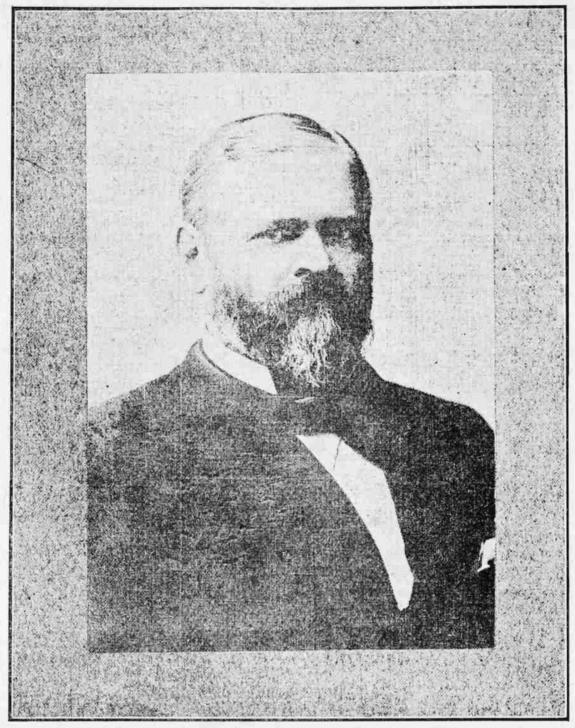
quality by taking the oath of office, or to sit as a member of the United States Senate.'

Subsequently, and on the 5th of March, 1903, conforming to the established practice of the Senate to accord to the holder of a duly authenticated certificate of election, the prima facie right to admission, the oath of office was administered to Mr. Smoot and he was admitted to the membership of this body as a Senator from the State of Utah. Ou the same day the protest against his admission was, by order of the Senate, referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The grounds of such protest are summarized in its preamble, as follows:

We protest that Apostle Reed Smoot

Mormon hierarchy than during the long years of their Territorial existence," and in support of this statement added:

"Immediately and at the very first election thereafter, the hierarchy resumed its domination in State affairs, taking possession of every official position in the State government, and has held them ever since with unyielding



SENATOR J. C. BURROWS OF MICHIGAN.

### BURROWS GOES FOR APOSTLE-SENATOR

Exceriates the Representative of the Mormon Hierarchy in the Senate.

WOULD EXCLUDE ECCLESIAST FROM THE UPPER HOUSE

Chairman of Senate Committee Delivers Address Favoring Adoption Majority Report.

Saints, or Mormon church, claim, and by the followers are accorded the right to claim, supreme authority, divinely sanctioned, to shape the belief and control the conduct of those under them in all matters whatsoever, civil and religious, temporal and spiritual, and who thus uniting in themselves authority in church and State, do so exercise the same as to inculcate and encourage a belief in polygamy and polygamous cohabitation; who countenance and connive at violation of the laws of the State prohibiting the same, regardless of pledges made for the purpose of obtaining Statehood, and of covenants made with the people of the United States, and who, by all means in their power, protect and honor those who in themselves violate the laws of the land and are guilty of practices destructive of the family and the home.

Oath Disqualifies Him. Oath Disqualifies Him.

In a further protest presented to the Senate and referred to the committee, it is charged that—

The oath of office required of and taken by the said Reed Smoot, as an aposite of the said church, is of such a nature and character as that he is thereby disquall-fied from taking the oath of office re-quired of a United States Senator.

Later, and on the 27th of January, 1904, the Senate by resolution authorized and directed the Committee on Privileges and Elections "To investigate the right and title of Reed Smoot to a seat in the Senate as a Senator from the State of Utah."

o a seal of the control of this order the form the State of Utah."

In the execution of this order the committee on Privileges and Elections proceeded to make inquiry into the various allegations contained in the protious allegations contained in the pro-tests and generally to comply with the mandate of the Senate "To investigate the right and title of Reed Smoot to a seat in the Senate as a Senator from the State of Utab."

disqualified from holding a seat in this body, no evidence was submitted to the body, no evidence was submitted to the committee in support of such allegation, and, so far as the investigation discloses, the Senator stands acquitted of that charge. This relieves the inquiry of its personal character, always distressing, and the Senator stands before the Senate in personal character and bearing above criticism and beyond reproach, and if found disqualified for membership in this body it must be upon other grounds and from other considerations. I propose, therefore, to state as briefly as possible the reasons which impel the majority of the committee to the conclusion reached in their report.

In passing upon the issue involved it is important—indeed, absolutely essential to an intelligent application of the evidence elicited and the law applicable evidence elicited and the law applicable thereto—to recall and hold in mind the accredited facts of history in connection with the organization and development of the Mormon church, especially that community known as the Utah Mormons, or Brighamites, with head-quarters at Salt Lake City, presided over by one Joseph F. Smith, recognized and acknowledged by his devotees as "president, prophet, seer, and revela-'president, prophet, seer, and revela-tor,' and with which organization Sen-ator Smoot is publicly identified as one of its so-called 'upostles,' and who, by virtue of his ecclesiastical office therein, occupies a conspicuous place in this Mormon hierarchy.

Origin of Mormon Church.

The regular and legitimate Mormon church had its origin in and grew out of an alleged discovery of some metalic plates, said to have been found near l'almyra, N. Y., by one Joseph Smith, bearing certain inscriptions which were said to have been translated by him and embodied in what is known and accept-ed as the "Book of Mormon," belief in which formed in 1830 the basis of an organization styling itself "The Church of Latterday Saints," which

an organization styling itself "The Church of Latter-day Saints," which for fifteen years increased in membership and extended in influence, until in 1814 it numbered about 50,000 adherents. On the 27th day of June, 1844, Joseph Smith, the founder of this cult, while confined in jail at Carthage, Ill., was set upon by a mob and killed. With the details of the early history of this people from 1830 to 1844 and their tenets we have nothing to do. It is sufficient for the purpose of this discussion to state that, previous to the death of the prophet there were no dissensions in the organization, so far as known, all subscribing to a common creed and holding a common faith. Judge Phillips, in the Circuit court of the United States for the Western district of Missouri, in delivering the opinion of that court in 1894, in what is known as the Temple lot cases, involving the title to certain real estate, said:

Beyond all cavil, if human testimony

Said:

Beyond all cavil, if human testimony is to place any matter at rest, this church was one in doctrine, government and purpose from 1830 to June, 1844, when Joseph Smith, its founder, was killed. It had the same federal head, governing bodies, and faith. During this period there was no scrism, no dissensions, no parting of the ways in any matter fundamental or affecting its oneness.

The death

the State of Utah."

In the performance of this duty protracted hearings were had, at which more than a hundred winesses were examined, and the testimeny, covering over 3000 pages of printed matter, has been submitted to the Senate.

Of course, it is impossible in the discussion to review in detail before the Senate this great mass of evidence, but the report of the committee sets forth the substance thereof bearing upon the vital issues involved. I shall attempt no more, therefore, than to touch upon the salient points in the case and the evidence relating thereto.

Let me say at the outset, touching the charge that the Senator from Utah is a polygamist, and for that reason is a seat in the Senate of the Senator (Sanata Covernor, Heber C. Kimber of the charge that the Senator from Utah is a polygamist, and for that reason is a polygamist, and for that reason is a polygamist, and for that reason is a seat in the Senator from Ital Joseph Smith its founder, was killed. Joseph Smith its founder, was killed. Joseph Smith its pounder, was killed. Joseph Smith its pouring this period the same federal head, governing to be biasted, for by the United States. These hopes, however, were destined to be biasted, for by the Linited States. These hopes however, from bead, governing to be biasted, for by the Linited States. These hopes however, from bead, governing to be biasted, for by the United States. These hopes however, from bead, governing to be biasted, for by the Linited States. These hopes however, from bead, governing to be biasted, for by the Linited States. These hopes however, from bead, governing to be biasted, for by the Linited States. These hopes however for bead, governing to be biasted, for by the Linited States. These hopes however for destined to be biasted, for by the Linited States. These hopes however for the bead

## MICHIGAN SENATOR IMPEACHES SMOOT

Bases His Arraignment Upon Apostle's Connection With the Hierarchy.

BY THIS IS MEANT THE HIERARCH AND APOSTLES

Power of This Body Is Far-Reaching and Commanding, Says Burrows.

their scattered forces, resulting finally in the formation of what is now known and recognized as the "Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." with headquarters at Lamoni, Ia., and presided over by Joseph Smith, a son of the prophet. The courts have repeatedly declared this organization to be the legitimate successor of the original Mormon church, and its adherents, numbering some 50,000 peaceable, patriotic, and law abiding citizens, scattered throughout the United States, in tered throughout the United States in small church societies, conforming to the laws of their country wherever they may be, and adhering to the faith of the founder of their creed, repudiat-ing and denouncing the dectrine of polygamy and its attendant crimes, without temple, endowment house, as without temple, endowment house, or secret order, worship in the open like other church organizations, unques-tioned and unmolested.

Brigham Young to the Front.

During this period of disintegration one Brigham Young, who had identified himself with the Mormon organization as early as 1832, a man of indomitable will and undaunted courage, hold and unserunulous, seized upon the oc-During this period of disintegration table will and undaunted courage, bold and unscrupulous, seized upon the occasion of the demoralization incident to the death of the prophet to place himself at the head of some 5000 Mormons, and, marching over desert and mountain, established himself with his adherents in the valley of Salt Lake July 24, 1847, then Mexican territory, where he undoubtedly indulged the hope that the new doctrine of polygamy, about to be publicly proclaimed by him might be promulgated with impunity, and practiced and maintained without interference by the United States. These hopes, however, were destined to be blasted, for by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, of February 2, 1848, this territory passed from the jurisdiction of Mexico to the sovereignty of the United States, and its inhabitants thereupon became amenable to its laws.

Upon this transfer of sovereignty, and in 1849, Brigham Young and his followers, without authority from and

the proposed State with their trusted adherents. At the same time a General Assembly was chosen, which in 1849 petitioned Congress to admit the State of Deseret' into the Union, and commissioned a delegate to the Lower House of Congress, who subsequently presented his credentials and the memorial praying for statehood.

Shortly previous to this time it be gan to be bruited that the leaders of this organization and founders of the new State were fugitives from justice and apostates from the true Mormon faith and were living in polygamy, and it is an historic fact that when Brigham Young arrived in Salt Lake in 1847 he had 17 wives, and all the so-called apostles, 12 in number, except possibly 1, from 2 to 20 wives each. This rumor gained credence and confirmation by a protest against the admission of the State of Deseret, sent to the Congress of the United States, December 31, 1849, and now on file in its archives, from which I make the following extracts:

Protest Against Admission.

Protest Against Admission.

Protest Against Admission.

Four petitioners respectfully represent that, whereas efforts are now being made by the Salt Lake Mormons to obtain by false representations and fallacious presentations from the Government of the United States a State organization to be called the State of Deseret; and, whereas, we believe that it would be highly detrimental to the best interests of our country to comply with their request; we do therefore, respectfully petition your honorable body to provide some other way for the government of the Salt Lake settlement Your petitioners know most assuredly that Salt Lake Mormonism is diametrically in opposition to the pure principles of virtue liberty, and equality, and that the rulers of the Salt Lake church are bitter and inveterate enemies of our Government. They entertain treasonable designs against the libertles of American free-born sons and daughters. They have elected Brigham Young, who is the president of their church, to be the Governor of the proposed State of Deseret. Their intention is to unite church and state. We have authentic information that more that 1500 Salt Lake Mormons took the following oath in the Temple of God, at Nauvoo:

Tou do selemnly swear in the pres-

We have authentic information that more that 1500 Sait Lake Mormons took the following oath in the Temple of God, at Nauvoc.

"You do solemnly swear in the presence of Almighty God, His holy angels, and these witnesses that you will avenge the blood of Joseph Smith on this Nation, and teach your children, and that you will from this time henceforth and forever begin and carry out hostilities against this Nation and to keep the same intent a profound secret, now and forever, so help me God.

The rulers of the Sail Lake church hypocritically pretend to venerate the name and character of the prophet, Joseph Smith, that they may retain their popularity among that people who believe that he was a true prophet. These rulers are apostates from the true Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, which church Joseph Smith was president of. They teach and practice polygamy. "Surely your honorable body will not lend your aid to legalize adultery and all manner of wickedness. These men have left their country for their country's good. They have left it that they might escape the punishment which their crimes have invoked. "\* They have been guilty of murders, treason, robbery, comterfeiting, swindling, blasphemy, and usurpation of power, both political and ecclesiastical. This is the character of the man who is the political and ecclesiastical sovernor of the Sait Lake colony. The Sait Lake settlement is like Sodom and Gomorrah. Save the rising generation of that land from being trained up in such a sink of corruption, blasphemy, and treason!

The practice of polygamy by this band of apostate Mormons received further confirmation in the official report of the Indian agent for the Territory of Utah, dated March 29, 1852, in which it was stated: "Among these men (speaking of the Mormons) was Willard Richards, who kept a harem of some dozen or fifteen women, to all of whom he is wedded. He is acting Secretary of State and postmaster of the city."

Polygamy Publicly Proclaimed.

Polygamy Publicly Proclaimed.

Upon the presentation of the remonstrance referred to, the National House of Representatives declined to consider the petition for the admission of the "State of Deseret" into the Union, or receive its representative, but in lieu thereof, and on the 7th day of September, 1850. Congress passed an act providing for the organization and government of the Territory of Utah. In 1850 President Fillmore appointed Brigham Young Governor of the Territory for the term of four years, who entered upon the duties of the office in February, 1851, and thus the chief polygamous saint and head of the Church became the chief executive of the Territory. These public and official declarations confirmatory of the rumors of the practice of polygamy by Brigham Young and his apostles made further concealment of their crime impossible, and it became necessary in some way to excuse or justify so flagrant an assault upon public decency and the civilization of the age.

To that end a special conference of the sect was called to convene at Salt Lake City on the 28th day of August, 1852, over which Brigham Young presided, attended by the so-called apostle and high officials of the church to the number of over two thousand, at which conference, for the first time, the doctrine of polygamy was publicly proclaimed and declared to be an accepted tenet of the Utah Mormon faith. Preliminary to its formal promulgation and to promote its reception by the followers of Brigham Young it was deemed expedient that some of the high dignitaries who were associated with him should bear testimony to the saintly character of their master and the divine origin of the nefarious doctrine. To this can Heber C. Kimball, one of the first presidents and a polygamist, in calling the meeting to order took occasion to say:

Brother Brigham Young is the successor of Joseph Smith, and a better man never lived upon the earth nor ever Polygamy Publicly Proclaimed.

Brother Brigham Young is the success-or of Joseph Smith, and a better man never lived upon the earth nor ever sought the interest of his people more fervently.

Elder Benson, another polygamist joined in the laudation by saying:

Elder Benson, another polygamist, joined in the laudation by saying:

I know that the principles that have been taught by the Prophet Joseph and Brothers Brigham. Heber, and Willard (composing the First Presidency), and by every other good man in this church are correct principles, and that these men have been borne on triumphantly over cevery trial and difficulty they have been horne on triumphantly over can go to the nations with their consciences as clean as drifting snow and with the satisfaction that all is right in Zion, and we are led by the best men upon the face of the earth. I am glad in may heart, and I say, God bless Brigham. Heter, and Willard. They are the countsel of heaven to this people, and I mean to honor them in the earth wherever I go, and I would preach down in the bowels of hell the same as I do here, and not be ashamed of it (pandemonium would be a fit place for its promulgation). My story all the time is, hurrah for Mormonium would be a fit place for its promulgation. My story all the time is, hurrah for Mormonium that that you may be prepared to act when you receive the proper instructions from your president.

Then came Orson Pratt, one of the

Natural as Prophets and Revelators DECLARES HE IS SPE

Claims to Be Endowe

Resistance to His Power, Smith Says, bellion Against 6

COMMISSIONED BY A

eldest and most famous and the husband of three publicly declared:

publicly declared:

It is quite unexpected called upon to address you ject of the plurality of rather new ground to the the United States, and not but a portion of the inhal tope. A portion of them the habit of preaching this description, consequen have to break up new grouknow, however, to the congruent that the Latterday Services.

me, that the Latter-day San braced the doctrine of the wives as a part of their re In order to induce his fo readily to accept this marrie, Brigham Young him the name of Joseph Smith whom many sincerely bell true prophet, and ascribe true prophet, and ascribe reception of a revelation : mighty in 1843, commandir to take unto themselves a of wives, limited in num measure of their desires. this revelation had been for nine years, Brigham plained as follows:

You heard brother:

Part of Pretended B Such the mythical story

a deluded people. Let i lation of polygamy as authority of Brigham Yo authority of Brigham You Verily thus saith the I servant Joseph . I I am the Lord thy God, fore prepare thy heart to obey the instructions which to give unto you, for all the this law revealed unto the the same, for, behold, I rear a new and everlasting covey a bide not that rovenant, damned; for no one can releast to giory; and as performed and the permitted to glory; and as performed and everlasting covey instituted for the fullness and he that receiveth a full must and shall abide the law be damned, saith the Lord again, as pertaining to the priesthood, if any man espeaned desire to espouse another said the second, and they are have vowed to no other majustified. He can not committed they are given unto him not commit adultery with I longeth to him and to none he have ten virgins given the have ten virgins given the him; therefore is he justificated.

to him; therefore is he justified. Thus did Brigham Your associates attempt to explaitify a practice revolting in of public deceney, subvershome, and destructive of the dations of society. Thus we unholy hands what Brigham pleased to call the found 'Zion,' upon which it we to erect 'the kingdom earth.' But a doctrine so needed something more the supported testimony of Brightonians in the Beck of was specially condemned in of 'Doctrines and Covenantin it is declared 'one manification of the supported testimony of Brightonians and Covenantin the Beck of was specially condemned in of 'Doctrines and Covenantin it is declared 'one manification. in it is declared "one man one wife and one woman band." To give this cre blance of authority and in manency as an article of Mormon faith, the doctrin gamy was expunged and from the book of "Doetrine nants" and the doetrine of inserted in its stead, when retained as a cardinal prin Utah Mormon faith. In the